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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/557,234	04/24/2000	Patrick J. O'Donnell	PODON.001A	8230
20995	7590	12/05/2005	EXAMINER	
KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP			VALENTI, ANDREA M	
2040 MAIN STREET			ART UNIT	
FOURTEENTH FLOOR			PAPER NUMBER	
IRVINE, CA 92614			3643	

DATE MAILED: 12/05/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



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**GROUP 3600**

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/557,234  
Filing Date: April 24, 2000  
Appellant(s): O'DONNELL, PATRICK J.

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Glen L. Nutall  
For Appellant

**EXAMINER'S ANSWER**

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 17 October 2005 appealing from the Office action mailed 24 September 2004.

**(1) Real Party in Interest**

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief, Patrick J. O'Donnell.

**(2) Related Appeals and Interferences**

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

**(3) Status of Claims**

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

**(4) Status of Amendments After Final**

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

**(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter**

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

**(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal**

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

**(7) Claims Appendix**

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

**(8) Evidence Relied Upon**

Des. 425,603	Guo	05-2000
3,737,105	Arnold et al	06-1973

Brochure page from Kimbrew-Walter Roses re "Jet-All" sprayer, Route 2, Box 172, Grand Saline, Texas 75140, (903) 829-2968.

**(9) Grounds of Rejection**

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claims 36-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Des. 425,603 to Guo in view of Kimbrew-Walter Roses "Jet-All" sprayer.

Claims 19-28, 33-35, 39 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 3,737,105 to Arnold in view of U.S. Patent Des. 425,603 to Guo and Kimbrew-Walter Roses "Jet-All" sprayer.

**(10) Response to Argument**

Examiner maintains that Guo teaches each and every structural limitation claimed by applicant in claims 36-38 of the pending application. Independent claim 36 merely states "the nozzle configured to direct a flow of water outwardly generally around a longitudinal axis of the nozzle portion". Guo Figure 6 is a view of the face of the nozzle, which contains a series of apertures in circular orbits surrounding the center of the face of the nozzle. The longitudinal axis passes through the center of the face of the nozzle (which applicant has identified as element #42 in Fig. 1 of the pending application) and thus the apertures of Guo that emit the spray are directing the water in a parallel direction of the longitudinal axis and thus directed the water outwardly

generally around the longitudinal axis. Applicant has not gone into any detail about the spray being emitted around the entire circumference of the nozzle as alternately claimed in independent claim 19. Thus, examiner maintains that Guo alone teaches all of the structural limitations as presented in independent claim 36.

The Guo reference was cited to teach the known structure of the spray apparatus. Guo teaches it is known to provide a hand held spraying apparatus with a handle, an elongated body, the nozzle fixedly connected to the handle and being configured to move with the handle.

The "Jet-All" reference was cited to teach that it is notoriously well-known to take a handle held spraying apparatus and use it to remove insects from vegetation by inherently advancing and retracting the nozzle in a generally horizontal direction. The nozzle would inherently be advanced and retracted in order to insert the nozzle into the bush as illustrated in the "Jet-All" brochure. Furthermore, examiner maintains that it is obvious that during routine spraying in order to inherently cover the entire bush applicant's claimed orientation would be achieved. Applicant's claim language does not limit the orientation to just that orientation. It is desired to have full coverage and thus one of ordinary skill in the art would have to position the apparatus in a variety of positions to meet the method steps and would have to rotate it in multitude of directions. At some point during the rotation to thoroughly cover the vegetation it would be obvious to achieve the claimed orientation. In other words, it is desirable to have complete application coverage of the vegetation for effective results and this complete coverage is achieved by an obvious multitude of orientations to treat the vegetation. By achieving

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complete coverage one of ordinary skill would have inherently achieved the orientation presented by applicant at some point during the application. Applicant has not limited the method to just the steps outlined in the claim, i.e. applicant has **not** claimed "only rotating the apparatus to at least about 90 degrees so that the longitudinal axis of the nozzle is moved to a second elevation but remains generally horizontally disposed during rotation". Thus one of ordinary skill in the art is free to orient the wand in multiple orientations.

By rotating the wand in different orientations inherently increases the coverage area because the spray is reaching parts of the vegetation that wouldn't have been reached if it remained in merely one orientation. It is obvious to orient a device in a desired manner to fit the space constraints of the situation. Orientation of the wand would depend on the size and shape of the vegetation. For example, a tree/bush that is tall, possibly even taller than the user would require an orientation to reach the higher elevations. Also, if the tree/bush is very wide it would be obvious for the user to have to advance and retract the wand to cover the full width of the bush. Maybe the tree/bush is located close to a fence and only allows access from one side of the bush. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to advance and retract and re-orient to achieve full coverage and in a manner that prevents spray back as taught by "Jet-All". Therefore, "Jet-All" obviously teaches all the method steps presented by applicant.

Examiner maintains that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to apply the method steps of "Jet-All" to the spray apparatus of Guo since this application is merely selected a known application for use. Merely utilizing the spray

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apparatus of Guo in the manner taught by "Jet-All" is just merely putting the apparatus to use to solve a known problem. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to use the apparatus of Guo in the manner taught by "Jet-All" to provide consumers another reason/application to use the sprayer and thus to increase sales of the sprayer. The apparatus of Guo is merely a design and the teachings of "Jet-All" are merely a method. Using the design apparatus in the method of vegetation applications is merely an efficient use of the apparatus.

The examiner maintains that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teachings of Arnold with the teachings of Guo. The Arnold references was cited to teach the known structural features of the nozzle as claimed by applicant in independent claim 19. Arnold teaches that it is notoriously well-known to have a nozzle that directs water flow outwardly around the circumference of the nozzle axis. Arnold teaches that the nozzle is attached to a pipe (Arnold #14). Examiner maintains that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the nozzle of Arnold with the hand held features of Guo at the time of the invention for the ergonomic advantage of being able to carry the nozzle by the handle, for the advantage to reach different depths or heights with the handle, or for the advantage to have more control directing the spray to a specific area via the location of the handle. Merely substituting the pipe of Arnold with the handle of Guo is an obvious modification. Examiner disagrees with applicant that Arnold and Guo teach away from one another. Arnold teaches that the feature of the nozzle is adapted to be used in any situation that requires a radial spray (Arnold Col. 1 line 25-26 and Col.2 line 50-51). Furthermore, it

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would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the teachings of Arnold with the teachings of "Jet-All" as set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

Examiner maintains that applicant has not successfully established sufficient support that applicant's invention has satisfied a long-felt need not solved by others. Regarding applicants arguments establishing a long felt need, the examiner maintains that the supplied declarations are not persuasive and fail to establish sufficient evidence of a long-felt need. The declaration must establish a baseline comparison. For instance, the declaration should compare the effectiveness of applicant's product over that of the "Jet-All" device. If no comparison is established then it is unclear what the person giving the declaration is familiar with, e.g. are they comparing it to a simple hose or a random irrigation system. There is not enough evidence of what is being declared is true. Again, the declaration must present arguments of a more effective design. Thus more evidence is necessary to prove that a long-felt need was not satisfied by another before the invention by applicant. Regarding the surveys submitted by applicant, it is not clear to the examiner whether the users in the survey are associated with the applicant or if they are an anonymous third party. The Garden Club needs to provide a statement that they are not affiliated with the applicant and they were not paid or did not receive compensation from applicant to conduct the test of the product.

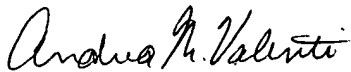
#### **(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix**

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.





For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Andrea M. Valenti  
Primary Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 3643

30 November 2005

Conferees:

Peter Poon   
Jeff Gellner   
Andrea Valenti 